

Hughes was mentioned, and it was apparent that on the vote to be taken that vote would practically mean whether the committee should come out for Hughes or Taft.

Senator Page, commenting on this demonstration, said:

"Now for the first time we have the attitude of the chairman of this committee and his friends openly exhibited. I defy you, who are opposed to Mr. Taft, to substitute the name of Mr. Hughes in our resolutions and submit them to a vote. You have come right out into the open now, so let us have a plain open square fight by substituting the name of Mr. Taft for Gov. Hughes. But in order to give you an opportunity to ascertain the sentiment of your districts, we are willing to accept an adjournment for a week." (Cries of "Newburgh" and "Odell" and "The one you're working for," Cheers and hisses.)

"I don't have to go to Newburgh," cried Mr. Page, "for my inspiration, nor do I have to go to Washington either to ask how I shall vote."

Abner Gruber, who is one of the leading Hughes boomers, made a long speech in which he taunted Chairman Parsons with turning round on Hughes after working for his nomination at the last Republican State convention.

"Why is it that you Washington men are opposed to Hughes now?" he cried.

A voice in the audience responded: "Because he's an idiot."

"I am glad he's an idiot," said Mr. Gruber, "because I'd rather have a man with a cold head and hot feet than a President with cold feet and a hot head."

James S. Lehnauer in a long speech insisted that Gov. Hughes was the greatest political asset that the Republican party in this State had, and added:

"The demand of the hour is for a man of sanity for President, and a man who has measured up to every responsibility placed upon him. Hughes is such a man and a man behind whom we can all rally."

F. J. Sullivan of the Twenty-third district in speaking in favor of Secretary Taft said:

"Mr. Hughes is not a politician and as he is not a politician I doubt very much if he favors the use of his name by these men who are using his name to-night to pull themselves out of political oblivion. If Mr. Hughes wants to deliver himself into the hands of these but in politicians I think he will publicly say so."

Job E. Hedges pleaded for delay. He said that while no man would go further than he for Hughes, he wanted to know first three things: If Mr. Hughes would accept the nomination, if he would cooperate with the men who had made the party and if he wished to make himself a component part of the Republican party and live up to the party standards. He said the time to discuss all these questions will be the day to which this committee adjourns.

"Let us forget," he said, "whether Mr. Parsons and Mr. Page made a mistake or not in fusing. If they did, God knows that one of them is bound to make a mistake when they are apart. Every one knows that the New York county committee has always been used for the purpose of putting some body in a hole. If any person nominated by that committee cannot carry the State of New York the Republican party will be defeated in November. The Republican party will not be defeated. The man we name will be elected."

"Do we want," Mr. Hedges asked, "to make the State of New York potential in the coming campaign? If we do, such a move will require some action. I heard it said at a recent meeting of the Republican Club that the Republican committee should be organized in the community. I cannot conceive, however, of a condition of affairs which would make it possible for such a man and vice-chairman of this committee should openly oppose the acknowledged sentiments of the Republicans of New York county."

Mr. Hedges ended his speech by reiterating his suggestion that any action had best be taken at an adjourned meeting. Before he could sit down, Mr. Gruber was on his feet. He wanted to ask Mr. Hedges some questions.

"Did you or did you not," he said, "propose Mr. Hughes for membership in the Republican Club eighteen years ago?"

Hedges said he had and urged his election. Then Mr. Gruber wanted to know whether the State convention in 1906 that Mr. Hughes was a good Republican and should be nominated for President. Hedges answered: "I did, knowing that that would be the action of the convention," and then Mr. Gruber asked:

"Will you vote for Mr. Hughes if he receives our nomination?" and Mr. Hedges answered:

"I don't know. One man and one man only can make up my mind for me, and that is Charles E. Hughes."

Mr. Hedges again named the conditions upon which he would support Gov. Hughes for the nomination. He said he would support him if he would attend the convention, if he would vote for him, and if he would not be in the cheering that followed.

At this point Josiah T. Newcomb of the Twenty-third Assembly district arose and moved to amend the resolution so that it should be such a way as to adjourn the meeting to February 20 and at once moved the previous question. The supporters of the two factions were then in a shouting match, and it was several minutes before Chairman Parsons gained control of the meeting. He asked if they desired a roll-call on the amendment. The answer was "No," and the amendment was carried viva voce without a dissenting voice.

Then Mr. Parsons ruled that a one-fifth majority vote was needed to amend the previous question. William Halpin got up to ask for a roll call. He was greeted with jeers and hisses but held his ground, and a vote was taken to ascertain whether a roll call should be ordered. Just as the vote was put Mr. Halpin called out that he would recede, and he was drowned out in a thunder of "No's."

HUGHES COMING HERE TO-DAY
And He Isn't Dodging Chances to Put Himself Before the Country.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Hughes goes to New York city to-morrow, and while he is not saying anything for publication it is well known that he will lose no indirect opportunity to place himself before the country as a Presidential candidate. He speaks at the Booker Washington meeting in Carnegie Hall, and from there goes to the dinner of the West Side Republican Club. If he has time he will attend the dinner of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society. Whether the Governor will see United States Senator William Murray Chase of Massachusetts in New York city to-morrow is not determined. The Governor says he has no further information on the subject than he has already made known. It is believed that the Senator and the Governor will come together and there will be an understanding arrived at between them.

HARTFORD FIRE CO.'S NEW HEAD
Charles E. Chase Elected President to Succeed His Father, Who Died January 8.

HARTFORD, Jan. 16.—Charles E. Chase was to-day elected president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to succeed his father, George T. Chase, who died on January 8 after having been at the head of the company for more than forty years.

Mr. Chase, the younger, had been one of the vice-presidents of the company since January, 1903, and had been with the company since 1887.

Richard R. Russell remains vice-president and Assistant Secretary. Thomas Turnbull was made secretary to succeed the late Philander C. Boyce, who died suddenly in December in the Grand Central Station in New York. Two new assistant secretaries were chosen, Frederick Samson, who has been the general agent for the company in charge of the losses, and Sidney E. Locke, who has been superintendent of agencies.

DINNER BOOM FOR HUGHES

LITTLEFIELD OF MAINE TALKS TO THE HOLLANDERS

Speaks of Unwise Legislation and of the Commensurate of New York's Executive—Hosevelt Hailed as a Typical Dutchman in Courage and Obstinacy.

Gov. Hughes's Presidential boom got a boost from Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine at the dinner of the Holland Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Mr. Littlefield said that it was because of the Governor's ready in a time of tumult, as exemplified by his veto of the 2 cent fare bill, that the Presidential office was calling for him.

Some of the descendants of New York's early Dutchmen applauded Mr. Littlefield's sentiments, but it could not be said that the applause was tumultuous.

There were 300 members present at the dinner. Prior to the speaking Judge J. H. Hasbrouck, who presided, called for the society. "He, surely," said Judge Hasbrouck, "is the most conspicuous exemplar of those virtues of our ancestors—honesty and obstinacy. There is no doubt but what the climax has been reached. It is quite a shock to the patient to have his gangrenous limb cut off with an axe. Reform was demanded and reform has been given. However you may feel about it, something must be done and something has been done."

Judge Hasbrouck's remarks about the President were greeted with considerable laughter, but there were some cheers when the toast was drunk. When a toast to the Governor followed a member got up and called for three cheers for Charles E. Hughes and the Dutchmen gave them.

Mr. Littlefield's speech was on liberty. He said that the framers of the Constitution meant that any one of the three branches of the Government should encroach upon the others.

"We have a sheet anchor of the people's liberties," he said, "in the Supreme Court, and current events have demonstrated the soundness of our system. The rate of the court to review it. Every expedient was resorted to to pass it as it was framed. So eager were the members of the court to pass it that they made a hard and fast agreement between Democrats and Republicans in an attempt to get it through."

"The effect of the railroads as they exist to-day is essential to the industrial and social welfare of the people, yet in the light of recent events it is true that the Legislature, State or Federal, had the power to determine whether their legislation was constitutional or not, how much would railroads shelve to be worth to-day? Still I am told that there are those who even now say that we can trust these sacred, inalienable rights to the Legislatures without any control by the courts."

Mr. Littlefield went on to quote from Secretary Root's speech in regard to the States and the Federal Government and went on:

"In a time of tumult and clamor it is refreshing to turn to a State paper written in a calmer mood."

He then read a part of Gov. Hughes's veto message. Congressman Littlefield said that the words he had read "deserved to be written in rock."

"It is because of these declarations that are safe and sane," he went on, "that the greatest elective office in the gift of any people, that of the President of the United States, is now seeking the man, Charles E. Hughes."

Lieut.-Gov. Chandler, who is supposed to have Presidential aspirations himself, was another speaker at the dinner. He made a speech that also stirred the diners.

"What we need to-day," said Mr. Chandler, "is control of the railroads. The common sense of William the Silent. We don't want any Moses to lead us out of the wilderness."

"We were left alone for a while calmly and quietly to find ourselves. Our country is great, our future is bright. There is no hurry. Let us go back a little rather than dash hastily into the unknown road toward salvation. Let us go back to the plain principles of common sense."

"We were gambling on our greatness. We were playing with fortune. We were excited by sudden success. Let us stop and breathe. There is nothing wanting. We are still the great American people. We are not tired of the progress of disaster. We are not tired of the dealings of dishonest men. Punish the criminals and let honest men join the criminal pool in jail and the honest worker will share the benefits of honest wealth."

A somewhat divergent view regarding the election of the diners got from President Eliot of Harvard. He said that the freedom given here of association had led to industrial evils in the form of capital and labor and that if this freedom continued to be exercised without restraint it would result in new losses to the country and, what was more, a State of war.

"How can we expect," said he, "that a form of Government devised in the eighteenth century should provide for difficulties that only have arisen in the middle of the nineteenth century? We need, and sorely need, some new governmental powers for dealing with these new difficulties. I cannot but feel myself that the American people have got to devise means of contending against evils that have arisen since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States."

PEACE ON THE WABASH.
Chairman New Compromises With Fairbanks and Will Support His Candidacy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There is no longer trouble "On the Wabash" and the "dove of peace" roosts again in the topmost branches of the "Tall Sycamore." Harry S. New has sheathed his hunting knife. Some time ago the new chairman of the Republican National committee took the trail on the hunt for big political game. The object of his quest was the scalp of one Joe Keating, known to the Fairbanks people as a member of the national committee four years ago. They were planning a fight on him again, but when he announced his candidacy for delegate the Fairbanks managers agreed to withdraw their opposition to him for reelection to the national committee if he would not go after Keating. The Fairbanks circles here that New has accepted the proffered olive branch and that Indiana is once more "unanimously for Fairbanks."

INDIANA ALL FOR FAIRBANKS.
New State Committee Made Up to Suit Him and All His Plans Approved.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—Prominent Republican politicians from all parts of the State were here to-day to attend the reorganization of the State committee and to consult regarding the time for holding the State convention.

James P. Goodrich, who has conducted the Republican campaign in Indiana for six years as the representative of Mr. Fairbanks, was unanimously reelected chairman and the other incumbent officers were similarly chosen, all of them being stout adherents of the Vice-President.

Inasmuch as it is the desire of the party managers to get the delegation to the national convention completed as soon as possible, all the committeemen favored an early State convention, and it was finally decided to hold it on April 1 and 2.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.
The Sun received a dollar yesterday from an anonymous giver to be used to assist Mrs. Bill Tuffet, whose five children were taken away by the Gerry agency on Monday while the parents were out looking for work.

INNOCENT BOY IN PRISON.

Man Whose Story Sent Him There for Ten Years Admits He Lied.

FARMHOLD, N. J., Jan. 16.—It has been learned that an innocent boy is in the State prison.

On January 2 last Judge Foster, sitting here, sentenced Chester Mitchell, 18 years old, of Middletown, to prison upon his conviction for breaking and entering the dwelling of Miss Amanda White at Little Silver and burning her barn. William C. Jones, 25 years old, formerly an inmate of the Rahway Reformatory, arrested for the crime, confessed Mitchell, arrested on Jones's story, protested his innocence at the trial of Mitchell. Jones testified that Mitchell had first proposed the robbery and that he (Jones) merely followed him around and watched him carry out the plan. He said he made no attempt to dissuade Mitchell.

Judge Foster sentenced Jones to twelve years and Mitchell to ten years.

Mitchell's attorney was convinced of his client's innocence and wrote to Keeper Osborne of the State prison after the two young men were taken there this week to have Jones examined with a view to ascertaining the truth, as the latter had longer returned to his normal condition.

Henry Straley, the parole agent of the prison, saw Jones, and after considerable difficulty induced him to admit that he had lied about Mitchell and that the latter had had nothing to do with the crime. He said the reason he implicated Mitchell was because the county detectives told him while "sweating" him that Mitchell had "sweated" on him and he might as well do likewise. Jones said he alone planned and carried out the robbery.

The burning of the barn, in which he had taken refuge, was accidental, he said. Mitchell's counsel has directed the attention of the Court of Pardons to the case.

ROOSEVELT A "FLASHY BLUFFER"
Is the Way Political Economists Describe His Scheme to Retain Power.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—President Roosevelt is called a "flashy bluffer" by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin in an article in the *Journal of Political Economy*. Mr. Laughlin, who is a professor of political economy at the University of Chicago, says in the course of an attack on the recent bond issue:

"The recent bond issues were most obviously intended to serve, according to the logic of advertising, as 'window dressing.' The Administration had the political bad luck to have a financial crisis occur while the Republican party was in power and a high tariff existed, contrary to all promises when previous to a Presidential campaign that the party and the tariff insure industrial prosperity."

"It is easy to see that the banks would soon have returned to their normal condition. The politicians at Washington, therefore, made a flashy bid for the ignorant vote on the ground that the bond issue would increase the circulation and restore confidence."

"The Administration impudently attempted the impossible—too much confidence in the effect of a bluff. More than this, the bond issue seems to indicate a panic in official circles."

"It is inconceivable that the plan could be recommended by any banker or by the Secretary of the Treasury. There is good reason to believe that the policy was suggested only in the fertile mind of a high official who has no knowledge of banking and it is not hard to guess that the issue was a political measure of the most unsatisfactory performance since the silver legislation."

CASE IN COURT 123 YEARS.
Massachusetts Litigation Makes a Record for Length of Duration.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—After dragging through the courts of Massachusetts for 123 years, a case that has established a long time record entered on a new chapter to-day, when Judge Frost in the Probate Court gave a final decree directing William W. Risk, public administrator in nine estates, to pay \$10,356 to the State Treasurer.

The estates were those of creditors of the estate of Ellis Gray, a Boston merchant who died in 1786 and whose estate was in process of administration for fifty years.

In 1838, when Gray's estate was still in the Probate Court, deposits were made by order of the Judge in a savings bank for the benefit of those nine creditors who could not be found and whose heirs were not known. In the lapse of years from 1783 to 1836 all trace of the creditors had been lost and the deposits have accumulated to \$10,356.

In 1903 Risk was appointed public administrator of each of the estates, and he paid over to Charles E. Adams on powers of attorney apparently signed by the heirs certain sums of money to be paid to him, however, that Risk and Adams had been deceived and that the powers of attorney were in fact procured by Frederick D. Robinson, who the donor of the money locating the heirs and claimed he had found them.

Robinson soon after disappeared and has not since been heard from. Subsequently he was removed as a public administrator by Gov. Gould because of his actions in connection with several probate estates.

BRYAN'S 51 DINNER SPEECH.
Says the Weight of the \$60,000,000 Is His Only Thought—Still Willing to Run.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—The most far-reaching, the most important and the most serious after the party got to Lincoln, labor or money, but shall this Government be run for the people by the people, not by the few for the few?" declared Mr. Bryan in his speech, delivered at 2 o'clock this morning at the Democratic dollar banquet dinner. Continuing he said:

"If you want to think of reform in the Republican ranks just remember that Taft is their candidate. He is the man who has taken a reform attitude. He has not said a word indicating that he wants to aid the masses."

"I do not know yet whether I shall be the candidate for President or not, but I have got to the point where I shall not be enough to undertake me I shall not strain myself to get away. I say I do not know yet, but I would rather lead head-starters and make a campaign than to be an organization that to draw funds from a source that I was ashamed to tell about."

"If any one tells you that I was elected President I would destroy the government. I tell them that in all of the \$60,000,000 there is not one who has more reason to love the country than I have. If I am ever a candidate for President it will be because you want me to be and not because I ask it, and if I am ever elected President for four years not a thought will enter my mind but the best interests of my country."

COP SHOTS AT AN EDITOR.
New Orleans Police Chief Resents Criticism of New Reform Program.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—Resenting bitter criticism passed on him in the morning *World*, Edward Whitaker, chief of the New Orleans police department, went to the editorial rooms of the *World* to-night and attempted to kill J. M. Leveque, editor of the paper. Whitaker was accompanied by several members of the police force.

As soon as he entered the editorial rooms of the *World* the chief began to curse Leveque. The editor and the chief struck each other several blows, and then Whitaker drew his pistol and fired two shots at Leveque. Neither took effect. Several members of the *World* editorial staff rushed to Leveque's aid and so hampered Whitaker that his shooting was wild. One of the bullets came near hitting a young man stenographer in the room.

The morning *World* is a new paper and Editor Leveque announced in the first issue that he intended to "clean up" New Orleans.

RECORD OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Charter Granted, January 1, 1883. Commenced Business, January 17, 1883. Original Capital, \$500,000.

Present Capital, \$1,000,000.
(Half of which was Earned.)

Surplus & Profits (earned), \$1,575,000
Dividends paid regularly since organization

DEPOSITS (Dec. 3), \$27,000,000.

SEABOARD National Bank
NEW YORK

THE OHIO SCHISM SPREADING

FEARS THAT IT WILL MAKE THAT STATE DEMOCRATIC.

While Some of Taft's Friends Cry for Harmony the Administration Adherents to His Candidacy Seem Anxious to Continue the Fight on Foraker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The concern among Ohio Republicans over the party schism in that State is spreading to prominent Republican leaders in other parts of the country. Grave fears are being expressed that unless some compromise is effected between the warring factions Ohio will be found in the Democratic column on election day. Many of those who are crying for harmony are friends of Secretary Taft, but the Administration adherents of Mr. Taft's candidacy appear to be anxious to continue the fight for the elimination of Senator Foraker from politics without regard to the consequences on the party at large.

That Secretary Taft is in the lead for the Republican nomination is conceded by party leaders who are opposed to his course and under present conditions would prefer to have some other man selected as the national standard bearer. Some of the Taft workers are so filled with confidence in the ultimate victory of their candidate, however, that they are prepared to wait and walk roughshod over old wheelhorses of Republicanism who for perfectly honest and consistent reasons will not approach Mr. Taft with any proposition for party harmony as long as this disposition is demonstrated. The effect upon these leaders of the "no quarter" policy of Mr. Taft was one of deep regret. They make them redouble their efforts to keep the Taft following from getting control of the Republican national convention to be held in June.

Those who are hoping for harmony have found a ray of hope in accounts of what took place at a dinner given in Mr. Taft's honor last Monday by the Republican members of the Ohio delegation in the House of Representatives. The dinner developed into an experience meeting, and after reading the resolutions presented by the Ohio Representatives, the Republicans did not hesitate to express fears that if the Taft-Foraker fight were continued not only would several Republican Congressmen be lost, but the party might lose its electoral vote for the Democratic Presidential election.

Mr. Taft in response to these pessimistic views made some frank remarks. He acquiesced in the refusal of Mr. Taft to agree to the compromise with Senator Foraker suggested by Senator W. Murray Crane last April. It has been generally understood that Mr. Taft was prevented from bringing about harmony by the clamor of the Taft workers to agree to any compromise arrangement, but Mr. Taft declared at the Ohio dinner that he was (Taft) alone who had been urged by the Taft workers to accept the compromise. He said, however, that he believed that the President and the Senatorship were separate and distinct and should not be associated in any political deal.

Mr. Taft took occasion, however, to say some complimentary things about the Senators. He said that he liked Mr. Foraker personally and could never forget that it was he, when Governor, who had appointed him a Judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati.

There were other secrets of the Taft campaign told at the dinner. It was learned that in honor of the Secretary of War, and among them was this: That Charles F. Taft of Cincinnati, the candidate's brother, who has led more than willing last spring to arrange a compromise with the Foraker forces.

Interesting developments are expected in connection with the charge of Senator Foraker that Federal patronage is being distributed in Ohio to obtain support for Secretary Taft. It is understood that Senator Foraker has been urged to keep sending to the Senate the nominations of Taft adherents selected for appointment to office in that State in order to defeat their confirmation. This plan, according to those who advocate it, will have the effect of sending to the Senate a list of names who are not the people's choice, but are adherents of his own people. The Foraker adherents are smiling broadly over this argument. They hold that the rejection of such nominations would be a defeat for the Foraker effect, in that it will show the power of Senator Foraker and will create animosity against President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft on the part of the United States people to split the Republican party in Ohio worse than it is split now.

CINCINNATI INDORSSES TAFT.
George B. Cox and His Followers Forgive Secretary's Past Antagonism.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 16.—At the meeting this afternoon of the Republican county executive committee 250 of the 320 members were present and carried out the program of President Roosevelt. H. T. Taft was reelected. It is said that Taft was present some time ago between Editor Charles P. Taft, the Secretary's brother, and George B. Cox, the Republican leader. The committee by its actions forgave Secretary Taft for the speech made three years ago in the Ohio campaign, in which he advocated rebellion against Cox and thereby helped the Democrats to victory.

If there was any adherent of Senator Foraker present he entered no word either of commendation or protest.

Henry A. Slocum, a retired whaling captain, died in Darmouth, Mass., on Wednesday, at the age of 82. He went whaling as a boy and as a foreman on the whaling ship *Wilmington*. Subsequently he shipped as a boat steerer on the *St. George* and then as second mate on the *Wilmington*. His first voyage as master was in command of the *Herald II*, which returned in 1855 with a catch of 2,800 barrels of the oil, 300 barrels of seal pup and 25,000 pounds of bone. He retired from whaling in 1870.

CLEAR THINKING MEANS SUCCESS
Feed your brain on Grape-Nuts

a true brain food, made from wheat and barley by a special process. Try it.

"There's a Reason"

MARRIED.
SHERWOOD-MORGAN.—On January 14, 1908, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Lavett, Gertrude C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan, to Frederick William Dunton Sherwood.

SKIDMORE-DOUSMAN.—At noon on January 15, 1908, at 614 Fifth av., by the Rev. Father Semple, Judith Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Louis Dousman, to Samuel T. Skidmore.

TAYLOR.—On January 14, 1908, at Kansas City, Mo., Olivia Maudie, widow of James Taylor of New York, in her seventy-eighth year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the residence of J. Taylor, Mrs. L. W. Harrington, Street Hill, N. J., on Saturday morning, January 18, at arrival of D. L. & W. R. train leaving foot 2nd st. at 10 A. M. Interment private.

LAWRENCE.—In New York city, at her residence, on Saturday, January 11, 1908, Charlotte Lawrence, widow of Albert Gallatin Lawrence of Cleveland, Ohio. Funeral services at Calvary Church on Friday morning, January 17, at 11 o'clock. Interment in Lakewood Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio. Burial day morning.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, January 15, 1908, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., William H. Crawford, son of the late Rev. Morris D. Camp and Charlotte Holmes Crawford, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 15 Fletcher av., Mount Vernon, on Sunday, January 19, at 2 P. M. Train via New Haven R. R. leaves Grand Central Station at 1:05 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KIMBALL.—Entered into rest, at his residence, 207 West 7th st., on Tuesday evening, January 14, 1908, Samuel Fisher Kimball, beloved husband of Emma C. Kimball. Funeral services will be held at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Flatland, N. J., on Friday, January 17, at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st., N. Y., at 2 P. M. A service will be held at 247 W. 74th st., 11:30 A. M., to which friends of this city are invited.

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COATES DRUGS ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH

DIED.
ALLEN.—On Thursday, January 16th, 1908, at her residence, 13 Linden av., Irvington, N. J., Mary Allen, widow of John A. Allen, at 11:30 P. M. Funeral on Saturday, January 18th, 1908, at 2 P. M. BOURKE.—Wednesday, January 15, Joseph Albert Bourke, aged 27 years, brother of Joseph P. and Anthony V. Bourke and Mrs. William G. Bornemann. Funeral Friday, January 17, at 10:30 A. M. sharp, from St. James's Church, James st., New York, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary. Boston papers please copy.

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